

## AUTHORIZING CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY AND NAVAL INSTALLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 4, 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4914]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill H. R. 4914 to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, with amendments, and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL

On page 7, line 22, strike "\$432,230" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,453,030".

On page 15, add the following between lines 4 and 5:

(General)

Depot facilities, continental United States: Storage, administrative, shop, operational and supporting facilities, and utilities, provided that prior to the acquisition of lands and the construction of facilities under this authority the Secretary of the Army shall come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to the acquisition of such lands and the construction of such facilities, \$50,000,000.

On page 16, line 20, after the word "temporary", insert "or permanent".

On page 23, line 6, strike "\$7,150,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$15,435,410".

On page 23, line 10, after "camp," insert the phrase "expansion of field training camp facilities;".

On page 23, line 10, strike "\$5,172,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$24,884,700".

On page 23, line 16, after the word "school;," insert the following: "temporary emergency housing and training facilities;".

On page 23, line 16, strike "\$2,499,300" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,646,200".

On page 24, strike out "gallery" and insert in lieu thereof the word "galley".

On page 25, line 12, strike out the phrase "arctic weather test room;".

On page 25, lines 17 and 18, strike out the phrase "extension of railroad tracks;".

On page 26, line 3, after "range;," insert "facilities for aircraft ranges;".

On page 28, lines 9 and 10, strike out the following: "Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California: Modernize drydocks numbered two and three; \$119,800."

On page 29, line 18, strike out "Edgewater, New Jersey" and insert in lieu thereof "location undetermined".

On page 33, line 5, after the word "Group;," insert the phrase "camp for one Marine regimental combat team;".

On page 33, line 5, strike out "\$4,206,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$18,271,940".

On page 35, line 1, after the word "temporary", insert the words "or permanent."

On page 50, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

Seymour Johnson Air Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina; Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, \$23,368,000.

On page 53, line 11, strike out "\$1,814,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$13,814,000".

On page 55, line 9, strike out "\$11,007,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$11,082,800".

On page 61, line 16, after the word "Force", add the word "Base".

On page 69, line 10, after the word "temporary" add the words "or permanent".

On page 71, lines 3 through 14, strike out subsection (b) and insert new language as follows:

(b) The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force are respectively authorized, in their discretion, to reimburse the owners and tenants of land acquired by their departments pursuant to the provisions of this Act for expenses incurred by such owners and tenants, respectively, in the process and as a direct result of the moving of themselves and their families and possessions because of such acquisition of land as well as other losses and damages sustained by said owner, which reimbursement shall be in addition to, but not in duplication of, any payments in respect of such acquisition as may otherwise be authorized by law: *Provided*, That the total of such reimbursement for expenses incurred as a result of the acquisition of any parcel of land shall in no event exceed 25 per centum of the fair value of such parcel of land as may be determined by the Secretary of the military department concerned or, in the event of a condemnation or declaration of taking thereof, the amount of the final award as to such fair value by the court having jurisdiction. No payment in reimbursement for such incurred expenses shall be made unless application therefor, supported by an itemized statement of the expenses so incurred, shall have been submitted to the Secretary of the military department concerned within one year following the date of such vacating. Any determination as to the reasonableness of such incurred expenses shall be within the discre-

tion of the Secretary of the military department concerned, except that his authority in regard to such reimbursement and the amount thereof shall be delegable to responsible officers and employees in his department in the same manner and to the same extent as other authority with respect to the acquisition of real estate is delegable. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as the Secretaries of the military departments may, within the limitations herein prescribed, determine to be necessary to reimburse the owners and tenants of such acquired lands for such incurred expenses.

On page 71, line 19, strike out "\$890,450,398" and insert in lieu thereof "\$940,450,398".

On page 71, line 21, strike out "\$1,368,025,528" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,418,025,525".

On page 71, line 23, strike out "\$597,758,650" and insert in lieu thereof "\$629,272,960".

On page 71, line 24, strike out "\$74,977,154" and insert in lieu thereof "\$89,043,090".

On page 71, line 25, strike out "\$786,267,600" and insert in lieu thereof "\$831,847,850".

On page 72, line 2, strike out "\$1,993,603,800" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,016,971,800".

On page 72, line 4, strike out "\$3,480,661,800" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,504,029,800".

On page 74, beginning with line 14, strike out through the end of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(a) Acquisitions of real property where fee title is to be acquired for an amount estimated to be in excess of \$25,000. In those cases where individual acquisitions are to be made as part of a project, the agreement to be reached shall be based on general plans for the project, which shall include an estimate of the total cost of the lands to be acquired.

(b) Leases to the United States of real property where the estimated annual rental is in excess of \$25,000. In those cases where individual leases are to be made as part of a project, the agreement to be reached shall be based on general plans for the project, which shall include an estimate of the total cost of the leases to be made.

(c) Leases of Government-owned real property where the estimated annual rental is in excess of \$25,000.

(d) Transfers of Government-owned real property with an estimated value in excess of \$25,000 under the jurisdiction of the military departments or the Federal Civil Defense Administration, which are to be made to other Federal agencies, or to States, except transfers between the military departments.

(e) Reports to a disposal agency of excess Government-owned real property with an estimated value in excess of \$25,000.

SEC. 602. The Secretaries of the military departments and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator will, in addition, furnish to the Armed Services Committees quarterly reports of all real estate actions described in subsections (a) through (e) of section 601 in which the estimated value involved is between \$5,000 and \$25,000.

SEC. 603. This title shall apply only with respect to real property within the continental limits of the United States, the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. This title shall not apply with respect to real property pertaining to river and harbor and flood-control projects, nor to leases of Government-owned real property for agricultural or grazing purposes.

SEC. 604. A recital of compliance with this title in any instrument of conveyance, including a lease, to the effect that the requirements of this title have been complied with or, in the alternative, that the conveyance or lease is not affected by this title shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

SEC. 605. Section 407 of the Act approved January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the second proviso contained in the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes", approved April 4, 1944 (58 Stat. 190), and the last sentence of section 1 of the Act of August 5, 1947 (ch. 493, 61 Stat. 774), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 606. This title shall take effect on the effective date of this Act.

## PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to construct specified military installations and facilities at locations in the continental United States and overseas and to authorize the appropriation of funds to carry out these projects.

## GENERAL DISCUSSION OF BILL

Since the outbreak of the Korean War the Department of Defense has had the question of the size, equipment, and employment of the military forces under almost constant review. The problem might well be divided into three major areas: (1) that of military personnel; (2) that of equipment and supplies; and (3) that of the military bases and facilities required to support an adequate force.

The first of these problems has been dealt with by the Armed Services Committees and the Congress, and resulted in the enactment of the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951. It will be recalled that this act extended the Draft Act and provided a foundation for the establishment of a universal military training program. Another phase of military personnel will come before the Congress early in the second session in a bill dealing comprehensively with military reserve forces. The second problem, that of equipment and supplies, has been dealt with by the Congress in three supplemental appropriation acts for the fiscal year of 1951 and is now being considered in the appropriations request for fiscal year 1952 now pending before the Congress. This bill deals with the third major area of the military expansion program: namely, the provision for adequate airfields, forts, camps, stations, depots, bases, and other facilities needed to meet the operational requirements of the approved forces and to permit the utilization of the newer types of equipment now coming off the production lines.

Each of these major areas is interdependent upon the other. Manpower without guns, tanks, airplanes, ships, ammunition, and other supplies are of limited value and even if these are available, they are not fully effective without adequate bases from which to operate.

During the fiscal year 1951, the Congress authorized for military public-works items needed to meet operational requirements in the amount of \$1,861,000,000. This bill includes for the most part the additional operational facilities required to support and to make effective the 3½-million-man force provided for in the fiscal year 1952 budget.

The construction program provided in this bill has been under consideration and review by the military departments and the Department of Defense for a period of 1½ years. The Deputy Secretary of Defense, Hon. Robert A. Lovett, in testifying before the committee with respect to this bill, stated that in recognition of the need for an orderly process of review the following ground rules were utilized in evaluating the need and urgency of the individual projects:

1. That new construction would be limited, where possible, to operational items needed to permit approved forces to be maintained in an effective operational condition.



2. That existing and available facilities would be utilized to the maximum extent possible, and that replacements should not be considered if the facility could be utilized one or more additional years; that no facilities in stand-by condition would be reactivated if it were more economical to utilize presently active defense installations.

3. That expansion beyond the immediate requirements for ammunition shipping facilities, staging areas, expansion of general storage facilities, and improvement of utilities would be deferred for consideration in future requests insofar as such course could be safely followed.

4. That with reference to housing, particularly within the continental United States, maximum utilization would be made of title VIII of the Federal Housing Act, which permits construction by private capital of living quarters for Department of Defense personnel and their dependents.

5. That maximum use would be made of existing medical facilities regardless of the service currently having jurisdiction over such facilities, and that new construction would be limited to additional requirements or replacement of medical facilities that are in such condition that they could not be used for at least one additional year.

6. That recreational and welfare facilities should be limited to those which are necessary to supplement facilities available in nearby communities and demonstrably necessary for the proper care of the effective combatant forces.

7. That estimates for overseas base construction should be considered and included in a public works request in such a manner as to permit achieving an equitable distribution of the costs between countries whose defense capabilities were increased thereby.

8. That, in general, permanent and semipermanent facilities would be constructed in order to avoid the wasteful practice of building temporary structures that might require early replacement and that have high maintenance costs.

9. That facilities construction be time-phased with the expansion of the forces and the delivery and contemplated use of new equipment.

10. That authority be provided for the early detailed planning of complete facilities, in order to prevent the hasty and uneconomical construction practices of projects contemplated to be undertaken.

The Deputy Secretary further stated that for the final review of the projects the Office of the Secretary of Defense secured the services of several eminent civilian engineers having wide experience in the construction industry. These gentlemen carefully reviewed the entire program, visited various sites, and made suggestions and recommendations as to where substantial savings and deferments might be made and still adequately provide for the immediate operational needs of the military departments.

The Deputy Secretary of Defense advised the committee that the various review processes reduced the initial listings from an aggregate of over \$12 billion to a total of \$6.7 billion as provided in the original request of the Department of Defense. The Department considers this amount to be the minimum required to provide the essential facilities required by the 3½-million-man force.

The Department of Defense has indicated that appropriations have been requested to apply against the authorizations contained in this bill totaling \$4.6 billion broken down by service as follows:

	<i>Billion</i>
Army.....	\$1. 25
Navy.....	. 90
Air Force.....	2. 45
Total.....	4. 60

The House Armed Services Committee conducted a careful and painstaking review of each project prior to consideration by the Senate and recommended substantial reductions amounting to \$792 million. These reductions for the most part were made against projects in whole or in part for which funds were not included in the appropriation requests. These reductions were adopted by the House of Representatives. The bill as reported to the Senate provides for a total specific authorization of \$5.88 billion. Following is a recapitulation of the authorizations by service:

Service	Original request, Department of Defense	H. R. 4914 as passed by House	H. R. 4914 rec- ommended to Senate
Army:			
Title I.....	\$1, 775, 262, 557	\$1, 368, 025, 528	\$1, 418, 025, 528
Title IV.....	56, 766, 000	55, 766, 000	55, 766, 000
Total.....	1, 831, 028, 557	1, 423, 791, 528	1, 473, 791, 528
Navy:			
Title I.....	1, 130, 753, 830	786, 267, 000	831, 847, 850
Title IV.....	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000
Total.....	1, 145, 753, 830	801, 267, 000	846, 847, 850
Air Force:			
Title I.....	3, 521, 480, 000	3, 480, 661, 800	3, 504, 029, 800
Title IV.....	63, 000, 000	63, 000, 000	63, 000, 000
Total.....	3, 584, 480, 000	3, 543, 661, 800	3, 567, 029, 800
Grand total.....	6, 561, 262, 387	5, 768, 720, 928	5, 887, 669, 178

The increases recommended to the Senate over the bill as passed by the House of Representatives are as follows:

Army.....	\$50, 000, 000
Navy.....	45, 580, 850
Air Force.....	23, 368, 000
Total.....	118, 948, 850

These increases are accounted for as follows:

(a) Army: The \$50 million additional authorization for the Army is entirely for warehousing and storage facilities at undetermined locations. The Army in the original bill requested \$100 million for this purpose. The House authorized \$25 million at specific locations and eliminated the remaining \$75 million. Army representatives testified that before the end of fiscal 1952 considerable amounts of military equipment not required for use except in time of all out mobilization will have been manufactured. Much of this will be expensive equipment not suited to outdoor storage. The committee considers it prudent to provide \$50 million authorization for covered storage of this equipment with the provision that the Armed Services Com-

mittees of the Congress approve proposed projects under this authorization prior to construction.

(b) The \$45 million for the Navy is allocated to additional Marine Corps facilities, all of which have been approved by the House Armed Services Committee prior to or subsequent to the passage of H. R. 4914 by the House of Representatives. H. R. 3464, passed by the House of Representatives on April 23, 1951, provided additional Marine Corps facilities as follows:

Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Va.: Temporary emergency housing and training facilities.....	\$4, 147, 000
Naval Air Station, Kanehoe, T. H.: Camp for 1 Marine regimental combat team.....	10, 159, 600

The committee added the above authorizations to this bill rather than report a separate bill.

Subsequent to the hearings by the House Armed Services Committee on H. R. 4914, the Department of Defense with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget requested authorization for additional troop housing and training facilities for the Marine Corps at the following locations estimated to cost as indicated:

Twenty-nine Palms area, California.....	\$8, 285, 410
Camp Pendleton, Calif.....	19, 712, 700
Naval Air Station, Kanehoe, T. H.....	3, 906, 340

The committee, after hearing Marine Corps representatives, believes that these additional facilities are required by the Marine Corps to carry out their functions.

(c) The \$23 million additional authorization for the Air Force is for the additional facilities required at Seymour Johnson Air Base, Goldsboro, N. C., to reactivate this base to accommodate two troop carrier wings. The Air Force in the original bill requested \$33,315,000 to reactivate Raleigh-Durham Air Base, between Raleigh and Durham, N. C. The House Armed Services Committee, because of doubt as to the best-suited former air base in that area for reactivation, appointed a subcommittee to consider the matter. Since the subcommittee did not report until after passage of H. R. 4914 by the House of Representatives the item for Raleigh-Durham Air Base was eliminated from the bill. Subsequent to passage, the subcommittee by a divided vote, four to two, recommended reactivation of Raleigh-Durham Air Base.

The committee reviewed the House subcommittee report and heard witnesses from Raleigh and Goldsboro, N. C. The proposed locations are approximately 50 miles apart and Air Force witnesses stated that the two locations are equal from an operational standpoint. The Air Force prefers Raleigh-Durham because of better housing conditions for dependents of military personnel, increased recreation facilities and a potentially greater post emergency use. Raleigh-Durham is a former air base, constructed at an approximate cost of \$3 million, and is now owned jointly by the cities of Raleigh, Durham, county of Durham and county of Wake, and administered by an airport authority. The reactivation of this base for the purpose desired will require the acquisition of 700 acres and the construction of additional utilities, such as water, power, sewers, sewage disposal, rail spurs, and other facilities estimated to cost \$33 million.

Seymour Johnson Air Base at Goldsboro was constructed at an approximate cost of \$15 million, and was operated as an air base until

late 1946. It is now owned by the city of Goldsboro, N. C. Many of the utilities required at Raleigh-Durham are already in place and operational. The cost of providing the facilities required at this location are estimated to be approximately \$23 million.

The committee, after careful consideration, does not believe that the limited additional facilities available at Raleigh-Durham warrant the expenditure of an additional \$10 million by the Government to reactivate this base in preference to Seymour Johnson Air Base.

Other amendments were made to the bill to correct typographical errors and omissions.

Amendments made by the committee to the general provisions of the bill included in titles IV and V are explained in the sectional analysis of these titles.

Attention is invited to six exhibits included in the appendix of this report. These exhibits contain statistical summaries as follows:

- Exhibit 1. Strength figures, units and installations at the peak of World War II, on July 30, 1950, and in July 1951.
- Exhibit 2. Troop housing, bachelor quarters, family quarters, land acquisition, and airfield pavements.
- Exhibit 3. A summary of warehousing requirements.
- Exhibit 4. Hospital-construction program.
- Exhibit 5. Status of Wherry housing.
- Exhibit 6. A summary of public-works authorizations within continental United States by States.

#### TITLE I—ARMY

At the peak of World War II the Army had a troop strength of approximately 5.3 million men. On June 25, 1950, the strength was 592,000. Today it has reached nearly 1 million.

At the peak of World War II the Army had 603 installations in the zone of interior exclusive of industrial installations, national cemeteries, and small subposts. During the deactivation period this number was reduced to 170.

Most of World War II constructions at Army installations was either of the mobilization type, an all-frame building, or the theater of organization type, a wooden frame with tar-paper siding. Much of this type of construction has disappeared through normal wear and tear. With the reduction in personnel the Army withdrew for the most part into its permanent installations, and declared surplus those installations not required. Many of these were disposed of by War Assets Administration to State and local municipalities. Some of these disposals provided recapture clauses, others did not. The result of this widespread disposal of Army facilities is that the Army does not now have the minimum facilities necessary to support its present strength.

Of the authorization requested by the Army, \$890.4 million is for construction in the continental United States, \$470.2 million is for construction overseas, and \$302.2 million is for classified construction both within the United States and overseas.

The authorization within continental United States is broken down as follows:

##### *1. Army Field Forces, \$439.8 million*

This sum is for the erection of barracks, mess halls, administrative buildings, firing ranges, classrooms, and other similar type facilities for the support of the troop bases in this country.



2. *Military Academy, West Point, \$1.6 million*

This sum is for a sewage disposal plant, the rehabilitation of a water system, and the construction of a laundry.

3. *Ordnance Corps, \$139 million*

For storage, including ammunition, supporting facilities and utilities.

4. *Quartermaster Corps, \$89.8 million*

For warehousing, storage facilities and utilities, shops and troop housing.

5. *Chemical Corps, \$36.7 million*

For storage and operational facilities and utilities.

6. *Signal Corps, \$42.8 million*

For troop housing, classrooms, research and development laboratories, and supporting utilities.

7. *Corps of Engineers, \$25.5 million*

For troop housing, warehousing and storage, research and development facilities, training facilities, and utilities.

8. *Transportation Corps, \$76.2 million*

Troop housing and supporting utilities, construction of staging areas for oversea movement, ammunition-loading terminal.

9. *Adjutant General Corps, \$22.7 million*

Construction of a Military Personnel Records Center.

10. *Army Medical Service, \$3.8 million*

For hospital wards, troop housing, and supporting facilities and utilities.

11. *Various locations, \$27 million*

For restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and provision for other urgent construction requirements.

The oversea items totaling \$470.2 million consist mainly of troop housing and supporting facilities and utilities for the tactical support of our oversea troops.

Classified projects within and without continental United States total \$302.2 million.

As previously pointed out, the authorizations in this title are for the minimum support of the present troop strength of the Army in accordance with the mission assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The construction of these facilities require a very considerable lead time. In general, it varies from 9 to 12 months.

In order to be ready for prompt mobilization the Army proposes the establishment of certain installations to be known as railhead facilities.

Each of these facilities was an Army post, camp, or station during World War II; and the majority of them, including the land, were disposed of after VJ-day. The proposal is to reactivate or reacquire these former posts, camps, or stations, install the overhead and underground utilities, rehabilitate the street and road network, and provide a bare minimum of mobilization-type buildings to support a large number of troops in the event of total mobilization. The housing

facilities for the troops would originally consist of tents. A small troop complement would keep the station in a caretaker status, ready for immediate occupancy, and, in the event of total mobilization, each of these stations would be in a position to receive its full complement of troops within a period of 6 weeks as contrasted to a period of 9-12 months if other types of construction were undertaken after total mobilization.

The 10 stations referred to as "railhead facilities", which the committee recommends as defense insurance against total mobilization, are as follows:

Camp McCain, Miss-----	\$5, 400, 200	Camp Swift, Tex-----	\$5, 831, 600
Camp Rucker, Ala-----	1, 387, 380	Camp White, Oreg-----	11, 285, 000
Camp Shelby, Miss-----	7, 355, 450	Staging area, Boston, Mass-----	4, 281, 000
Camp Bowie, Tex-----	8, 382, 000	Staging area, Hampton Roads, Va-----	7, 470, 800
Camp Gruber, Okla-----	9, 913, 700		
Camp Robinson, Ark-----	4, 321, 300		

As previously discussed in this report, the committee recommends an increase in the authorization for the Army in the amount of \$50 million to provide storage facilities for military equipment to be held in military reserve.

#### ANALYSIS OF ARMY AUTHORIZATIONS

The monetary authorizations for the Army are contained in sections 101, 102, 401, and 402. They are summarized in section 502. Authorizations without specific dollar tabs are contained in sections 504 and 505.

Section 101 contains projects within the continental limits of the United States amounting to \$940,450,398 and at overseas locations amounting to \$175,341,130. The total monetary authorization of section 101 is \$1,115,791,528.

Section 102 contains projects for construction at classified locations, both within and outside the continental United States. The dollar authorization in section 102 is \$302,234,000.

#### TITLE II—NAVY

From VJ-day until June 1950, naval personnel decreased from 3,576,622 to 376,501, and will increase to 805,000, an increase of 215 percent over June of 1950, by the end of fiscal year 1952. Marine Corps personnel decreased from 485,833 to 74,274 and will be increased to at least 204,000, an increase of approximately 240 percent over June of 1950, by the end of fiscal 1952. Active ships in the Navy decreased from 8,149 to 617 and will be increased to 1,169, or 189 percent over June of 1950, by the end of fiscal 1952. Total naval aircraft inventory decreased from 40,392 to 6,233 (naval operating aircraft) and will increase to 8,739 (operating aircraft), or 140 percent over June of 1950, by the end of fiscal 1952.

The major portion of the program provides for improvement and augmentation of facilities at existing activities, a single large segment being the completion of the development of fleet-support aviation facilities, the augmentation of which started under the authorizations and appropriations granted by the Eighty-first Congress. There are few new activities proposed. These are: Six communication activities, three overseas and three in continental United States; six

oversea air facilities, four of which will be jointly developed with the Air Force; two hospitals, one at Norfolk, Va., and one at Long Beach, Calif.; and one aviation-fuel facility at Portland, Maine.

Percentage-wise, operational facilities amount to 79.3 percent of the cost of the total program; production facilities, 2.5 percent; research, development, and test, 5.5 percent; troop housing, 12.1 percent; family quarters, 0.2 percent; and bachelor civilian housing, 0.4 percent.

Troop housing in the proposal includes accommodations for a total of 32,100 enlisted men and for 1,475 bachelor officers. Of these, 12,250 barracks spaces and 818 bachelor-officer units are overseas, and 19,850 barracks spaces and 657 bachelor-officer units are in continental United States. Approximately 23 percent of the barracks construction is temporary and 77 percent is permanent. Of the BOQ's, 51 percent are of temporary construction and 49 percent permanent.

On the basis of the forces in being at the end of fiscal year 1950, the total deficit in family housing for the Navy is estimated to be about 35,000 units. This figure takes into account prospective gains in housing of about 22,900 title VIII units, and a loss of 13,200 units of low-cost housing which will become unserviceable in the near future.

Family housing in current Navy proposal totals only 70 units, of which 37 are overseas and 33 in the zone of interior. The program includes married quarters for only selected key personnel at a few activities.

The Navy's effort in its current public-works program is divided into 11 classes.

(1) *Fleet facilities*

New authorization..... \$70,047,600

This part of the program is designed to develop facilities in the continental United States principally to meet the need for a greatly expanded program of amphibious training by the Navy for all three services; for fleet air defense and submarine countermeasures; and to strengthen the fleet shore-support installation outside the continental United States commensurate with fleet units that have been increased as a result of the international situation.

(2) *Aviation facilities*

New authorization..... \$371,313,150

The greatest dollar portion of the Navy's proposal falls in this class. The program for the continental aviation shore establishment is designed primarily to continue the development of the existing naval aviation shore establishment in order that it be phased in consonance with procurement of modern high-speed jet and patrol aircraft.

The operational facilities proposed are principally longer and heavier runways, taxiways and parking spaces, station fuel storage, and line-maintenance facilities, modern navigational aids and controlled-approach facilities, and facilities for jet-aircraft overhaul and repair.

Proposals for naval air research and development reflect needs made more apparent by actual test in the Korean operation, particularly with respect to those projects which promise early useful results.

In oversea areas, provision is made for installations which will enable the Navy to exercise control over the essential sea lanes to our

eastern allies and to our outlying bases in the Pacific. These installations are for use primarily by shore-based, long-range, anti-submarine-warfare aircraft.

(3) *Marine Corps facilities*

New authorization..... \$81, 426, 750

The Marine Corps has undergone rapid expansion to meet its tasks in the present emergency with a shore establishment which has had approximately only \$2.5 million of public-works money between fiscal year 1946 and the second supplemental fiscal year 1951. The early deployment of one division to the Korean combat zone has so far been the major alleviating factor in permitting this expansion. The new authorizations requested are for the correction of deficiencies at training activities and in logistic support facilities for the expanded Marine Corps, and for the completion of a camp at Oahu at which there will be based one regimental combat team with a Marine air group.

(4) *Communication facilities*

New authorization..... \$23, 100, 950

The Navy is asking authorization for funds to provide the necessary expansion of the naval communication system to cope with the increased load of fleet operational and administrative traffic. In addition, it needs functional facilities to support the anti-submarine-warfare program, and needs to augment facilities in support of joint agencies essential to naval readiness and to the general national defense.

(5) *Service school facilities*

New authorization..... \$26, 545, 700

The items included in this class are required to correct deficiencies in training facilities for both officer and enlisted personnel to meet the increased training loads incident to the expansion of naval personnel.

(6) *Ordnance facilities*

New authorization..... \$118, 306, 200

The ordnance facilities requested are requirements to support an integrated program of research, design, development, manufacture, storage, distribution, and maintenance of ordnance and ammunition to meet the needs of the fleet, and certain requirements of the Army and Air Force. The program basically is divided into three broad categories. The first, and largest, is the provision of storage and issue facilities for ammunition scheduled for production; the second provides for the necessary augmentation of production facilities for improved and new weapons to meet planned production levels; the last category provides for the research, development, and test facilities required for the continued improvement of naval ordnance.

(7) *Shipyard facilities*

New authorization..... \$55, 630, 500

Approximately two-thirds of the funds requested in this class are for augmentation of ship repair activities to support the planned expansion of the fleet, including facilities to meet new requirements in the fields of electronics, sonar, and electrical equipment. The remaining funds are requested for development and research facilities required to keep ship design abreast of scientific and technical advances, and to explore and develop radiological defense techniques.



(8) *Supply facilities*

New authorization----- \$38, 634, 500

Fifty-eight percent of the authorizations being sought under supply facilities is for the construction of bulk storage for a strategic reserve of aviation gasoline, jet fuel, and naval special fuel oil. The purpose of the storage is to provide a cushion of these fuels during a 75-day period after the onset of war while industry is gearing their production. The reserve requirements in this program were computed on the basis of the forces actually in being on July 1, 1950. Additional authorizations and appropriations to meet added requirements, based on the forces in being as of July 1, 1951, will be requested in a later budget submission. The total warehouse storage space requirement by the end of the fiscal year 1952 is 69,585,000 gross square feet. 60,741,000 gross square feet is presently in operation leaving a deficit of 8,844,000 gross square feet of warehouse space. The Navy plans to construct 1,045,000 gross square feet and obtain 4,000,000 by leasing or the use of public warehouses. The remaining deficit of 3,799,000 gross square feet is under study. It may be necessary to present a program to the Congress for its construction at the earliest opportunity. In addition to the foregoing the Navy is asking for inventory control facilities for the expanded electronics and general stores program.

(9) *Medical facilities*

New authorization----- \$23, 831, 000

The primary objective of this part of the program is to provide adequate medical facilities to meet the expanding needs of the Navy for medical care. The program is in consonance with that laid out by the Armed Forces Medical Policy Council for the Department of Defense. Included are items for the provision of additional permanent and temporary hospital beds to correspond, in part, to projected requirements for the end of fiscal year 1952. Also included are facilities for research in the field of medicine as it relates to radiological warfare, and a facility for one medical supply activity on the eastern seaboard. A small portion of the program, \$903,500, is needed to improve conditions at overseas medical facilities in the Canal Zone, at Guam, and in Japan.

(10) *Yards and docks facilities*

New authorization----- \$33, 025, 100

In this part of the program, the Navy is asking for authorizations to construct adequate training and support facilities for the Navy's Construction Battalion at three continental advance base depots in order to meet planned requirements for Construction Battalion support of overseas operations. Also, in continental United States, the Navy is asking for authorizations to augment for transportation and heavy-equipment repair at the public-works center of the operating base at Norfolk, Va., for the restoration of damage which may result at various locations as a result of fire, storm, and other acts of God, and for the Navy's portion in the construction of a joint military project. In overseas areas the Navy is asking for authorizations for the acquisition of land (36 acres), easements, and utility rights-of-way to serve the Government lands of the island of Guam, for the acquisition of land in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and for the restoration of damage which may result at various overseas locations from acts of God.

*(11) Office of Naval Research facilities*

New authorization----- \$4,867,200

The program objective here is the augmentation of research facilities under the management control of the Office of Naval Research, to accommodate the greatly expanded workload which has resulted from rapid advances in scientific fields and the national emergency condition now existing.

The foregoing sets forth generally the essence of the military requirements of the Navy's present public works program.

Statistics covering the major segments of the items in this title are included in exhibits 1 through 7 in the appendix.

The authorization, in the amount of \$119,800, for the naval shipyard at San Francisco, Calif., was eliminated by the committee because such authorization is not needed by the Navy Department for the funding of this project. The authorization for a naval medical supply depot at Edgewater, N. J., was changed to "location undetermined," as that item was approved by the Bureau of the Budget, in view of the development of a unified program for the fulfilling of the medical depot needs of all of the services now under study by the Department of Defense and its possible effect in relation to this specific depot. Additional authorizations for Marine Corps barracks, totaling \$31,904,450, were added to the bill as previously indicated. Also, authorizations, totaling \$14,306,600, for the Marine Corps included in H. R. 3464 as passed by the House of Representatives were incorporated in this bill.

## ANALYSIS OF NAVY AUTHORIZATIONS

The monetary authorizations for the Navy are contained in sections 201, 202, 401, and 402. They are summarized in section 502. Authorizations without specific dollar tabs are contained in sections 504 and 505.

Section 201 contains projects within the continental United States amounting to \$629,272,960 and for overseas locations amounting to \$89,043,090. The total for section 201 is \$718,316,050.

Section 202 contains projects for the construction of classified locations both within the continental limits of the United States and overseas amounting to \$113,531,800.

## TITLE III—AIR FORCE

The Secretary of the Air Force in testifying before the committee stated that the specific projects listed in title III represent the minimum facilities required by the Air Force for its present 95-wing program. Of the \$3.5 billion authorized in this title the Air Force is requesting an appropriation of \$2.4 billion in order to proceed with these projects during the current fiscal year. Almost without exception the difference between the \$2.4 billion of appropriations and the \$3.5 billion of authorizations represents expenditures to complete the projects outlined in the \$2.4 billion. In other words, it will take a total of \$3.5 billion to complete the projects started with the \$2.4 billion. The \$3.5 billion does not represent any installations for forces over 95 wings, nor does it include any mobilization potential. The installations to be provided by these authorizations will be utilized

for strategic air operations, air defense operations, and tactical air operations. Other functions served by the installations will be in support of these operations.

The base structure of the Strategic Air Command is in the process of being built. It will require bases within the continental United States and in foreign countries. These bases are necessary to the development of the Strategic Air Arm capable of retaliatory attack and of neutralizing the enemy's war potential.

The Air Defense Command has the extremely important mission of protecting our cities, our homes and families, and our industrial areas against enemy bombing attacks. While the United States has never been subjected to a bombing attack, we must be ready to detect the approach of such an attack and to destroy the greatest number of enemy craft possible. This will require bases at strategic locations for interceptor aircraft and the installation of high-speed refueling and readiness facilities.

The Secretary of the Air Force advised the committee that our radar screen is pretty well established by previous authorizations. Authorization of \$24,690,000 is included in this bill for extension of radar coverage and other facilities for the defense of bases.

The Tactical Air supports the ground forces in their operations. For this reason it is closely tied in with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, particularly with respect to bases in foreign countries.

The support facilities which will be provided by the authorizations in this bill are divided among the following categories of operations: Training, depots and logistical; communications and navigational aids; research, development and test; and Reserve activities.

The functional breakdown of the Air Force authorizations provided in this bill is as follows:

Continental United States:

1. Operational support, including airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids, and airfield lighting facilities, training facilities, troop housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, warehousing and storage facilities and shops, and other similar type facilities-----	\$1,013,368,000
2. Training facilities, including airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, troop housing, classrooms, and other training facilities, utilities, warehousing, and storage, shops and other similar facilities-----	267,000,000
3. Depot and logistical facilities, including airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, training facilities, development and test facilities, troop housing, aircraft maintenance and storage facilities, and similar type installations-----	267,000,000
4. Communications and navigational aids, consisting mainly of the installation of GCA (Ground Control Approach) and ILS (Instrument Landing System), at numerous bases in continental United States-----	5,830,000
5. Classified installations-----	2,479,000
6. Other construction, including deficiency authorizations, conversion of housing, modernization of mobilization barracks, construction for Reserve forces' training, restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed, construction of prefabricated buildings for oversea use, etc-----	237,500,000
Total-----	2,086,757,000

The comparable items and amounts for overseas are as follows:

1. Operational support-----	\$1, 372, 000
2. Training facilities-----	None
3. Depots and logistical facilities-----	15, 000, 000
4. Communications and navigational aids-----	9, 700, 000
5. Classified installations-----	11, 300, 000
6. Other construction-----	47, 400, 000
Total-----	1, 455, 582, 000

#### ANALYSIS OF AIR FORCE AUTHORIZATIONS

The monetary authorizations for the Air Force are contained in sections 301, 302, 401, and 402. They are summarized in section 502. Authorizations without specific dollar tabs are contained in sections 504 and 505.

Section 301 contains projects within the continental United States amounting to \$2,016,971,800, and outside the continental United States \$415,420,000.

Section 302 contains projects for construction at classified installations both within the continental limits of the United States and overseas amounting to \$1,071,638,000.

#### TITLE IV

Section 401 provides a total authorization of \$78,760,000 for the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force to establish or develop joint military installations. All of the projects authorized within this section are classified.

Section 402 contains a general authorization of \$45,000,000—\$15,000,000 for the Army, \$5,000,000 for the Navy, and \$25,000,000 for the Air Force—to construct and equip temporary or permanent buildings, including the utilities for use as exchanges, theaters, auditoriums, restaurants, cafeterias, or other facilities intended primarily for welfare and morale purposes.

When the bill was originally prepared, each of the Departments had listed all facilities of this type at the particular location where it was intended to construct them. The Bureau of the Budget insisted that this type of facility should not be listed at the location where it was to be constructed, but that all such facilities should be consolidated in a single section, as has been done in section 402.

#### TITLE V

All of title V with the exception of section 501 (b) and section 505 contains the general provisions normally included in each military public-works bill.

Section 501 (b), relating to additional payments in connection with land acquisition, was rewritten by the committee. The revision does not change the objective of the section to compensate landowners and tenants for expenses that would not otherwise be recoverable, an objective which the committee heartily endorses. The committee's revision would, however, provide a basis for the additional payments authorized that could be more feasibly administered. It would also specifically authorize the appropriation of funds to make the additional



payments, which, based on the estimates of the Department of Defense, would be limited to a maximum amount of approximately \$15,000,000.

Section 505 pertains to the so-called Wherry housing constructed on or near permanent military installations for military personnel and civilian employees under title VIII of the National Housing Act as amended.

The Congress in previous military public-works bills has deleted practically all authorizations for family housing within the continental United States in order that maximum use would be made of title VIII of the National Housing Act referred to above. Some family housing units have been provided at overseas installations, particularly in Alaska and at isolated military installations in the United States where title VIII housing was not feasible.

This bill provides authorization for the construction of not to exceed five sets of family quarters to house key personnel at those installations within the United States where no family quarters are available. In the case of the Army, 16 units are authorized in the continental United States; 33 are authorized for the Navy; and 746 are authorized for the Air Force. The greater number authorized for the Air Force is due to the construction of more than 400 of such units at Limestone Air Force Base, an isolated base in northern Maine. The remainder are subject to the five-unit limitation as heretofore explained. The bill further provides authorization for the construction of 4,444 family units, mainly for the Air Force at overseas locations where Wherry housing is not feasible.

Family-type housing for the dependents of military personnel is a serious problem, as has been forcefully pointed out in reports of the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee. Many of the places in which service personnel are housing their families are not only substandard, but are disgraceful. Under title VIII of the National Housing Act, 204 projects which will provide 80,020 housing units for military families have been programed. About half of this number are complete or are nearly ready for occupancy. With the recent extension of the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act the committee hopes that rapid strides will be made in providing family dwellings for the dependents of military personnel.

Section 505 authorizes the appropriation of funds for the acquisition of land and the installation of outside utilities in preparation for housing to be constructed under title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended.

#### TITLE VI

This title of the bill as passed by the House of Representatives is identical with H. R. 3096 as enacted during this session of the Congress and vetoed by the President on May 15, 1951 (H. Doc. 133). The purpose of H. R. 3096 was to provide the Congress, through the Armed Services Committee, authority to review the real-estate transactions of the Army and the Air Force in substantially the same manner as it has been reviewing similar transactions of the Navy since 1944. The committee, upon reconsideration of this subject matter, has amended the House language of title VI in two broad areas. The \$10,000 minimum provision with respect to the requirement of agreement with the Armed Services Committee on leases was raised to \$25,000

and made applicable to all real-estate actions. In addition, the Secretaries of the military departments and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator will be required to furnish the committees with quarterly reports of real-estate actions involving values from \$5,000 to \$25,000. That change will reduce the volume of real-estate actions to be agreed to by the committees and, at the same time, afford the committees with information as to the smaller and, in general, less important actions. The committee's revision of title VI would also except from its provisions transfers between the military departments which are, in fact, transfers within a single executive department.

#### RECOMMENDATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Department of Defense, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, recommends the enactment of this bill as evidenced by the following letter from the Secretary of Defense to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, dated June 19, 1951:

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
Washington, June 19, 1951.

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,*  
*United States Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: There is forwarded herewith a draft of proposed legislation to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes.

This proposed legislation is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1951 and it has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The Department of Defense recommends that it be enacted by the Congress as expeditiously as possible.

*Purpose of the legislation.*—This proposed legislation would authorize the respective Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to construct military public works urgently needed by the Department of Defense to meet its requirements under the expanding military program which has been dictated by the current international situation. It is contemplated that the majority of the station projects covered by the proposed authorization bill will be financed during fiscal year 1952 and funds so to finance those projects are being sought for inclusion in the 1952 appropriation bill. It is contemplated that the remainder of those projects will be financed in whole or in part by the end of fiscal year 1953.

*Legislative reference.*—The last major public works authorization for the Department of Defense is contained in Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress, approved January 6, 1951.

*Cost and budget data.*—The total amount of the authorization specified in this proposed legislation is \$6,561,262,387 of which \$1,831,028,557 is for the Department of the Army, \$1,145,753,830 is for the Department of the Navy, and \$3,584,480,000 is for the Department of the Air Force.

*Department of Defense action agency.*—The Office of the Secretary of Defense has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation.

Faithfully yours,

G. C. MARSHALL.

In compliance with subsection 3 of rule XXIX of the standing Rules of the Senate, the following are text of provisions of existing law which are repealed by the provisions of this bill:

ACT OF JUNE 6, 1951, PUBLIC LAW 910, EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

[SEC. 407. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force may not grant or transfer to another Government department or agency other than a military department or to any other party any land or buildings of a permanent nature, or any interests in such

property, except equipment no longer serviceable and except easements, leases, or permits deemed to be in the public interest, which shall have been acquired, constructed, or installed pursuant to the provisions of this or any previous Act except as authorized by an Act of Congress enacted subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act.】

ACT OF APRIL 4, 1944, PUBLIC LAW 289, SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

【\* \* \* *Provided further*, That prior to the acquisition or disposal, by lease or otherwise, of any land acquired for naval use under the authority of this, or any other Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall come into agreement with the Naval Affairs Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to the terms of such prospective acquisitions or disposals; and recital of compliance with this proviso in any instrument of conveyance by the Secretary of the Navy under authority of this or any other Act shall be conclusive evidence of the Secretary's compliance with this proviso as to the property conveyed】

ACT OF AUGUST 5, 1947, PUBLIC LAW 364, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

【\* \* \* The Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, shall submit to the Congress on the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, following the enactment of this law, a report of all leases entered into in accordance with the provisions of this Act.】

## APPENDIX

### EXHIBIT No. 1

*Strength figures requested in conjunction with Department of Defense construction bill  
for fiscal year 1952*

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

	Personnel strength	Units	Installations
Peak World War II.....	5,335,683	88	603
June 30, 1950.....	354,993	10	155
July 1951.....	956,187	18	170
Projected, fiscal 1952.....	(1)	(1)	* 170

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

	Personnel strength	Active ships
Peak, World War II.....	3,576,622	8,149
June 30, 1950.....	379,790	617
Projected, fiscal 1952.....	805,000	1,169

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

	Personnel strength	Units	Installations
Peak, World War II.....	2,411,000	* 243	1,933
June 30, 1950.....	411,000	* 48	210
July 1951.....	787,000	-----	232
Projected, fiscal 1952.....	(1)	* 95	309

<sup>1</sup> Classified.

<sup>2</sup> 10 "Railhead" facilities not included.

<sup>3</sup> Groups.

<sup>4</sup> Wings.



## EXHIBIT No. 2

*Housing facilities included in bill*

	Troop housing		Bachelor officers' quarters		Family quarters	
	Spaces	Cost	Spaces	Cost	Units	Cost
Department of the Army:						
Inside continental United States.....	105,076	\$233,803,300	1,451	\$6,735,600	16	\$227,200
Outside continental United States.....	7,584	15,132,000	85	1,411,000	465	10,275,000
Classified.....	28,452	40,098,209	6,414	10,652,200	0	0
Total.....	141,112	289,033,509	7,950	18,798,800	481	10,502,200
Department of the Navy:						
Inside continental United States.....	35,900	56,418,410	841	4,393,000	33	570,100
Outside continental United States.....	6,100	15,250,439	335	1,087,412	37	1,114,200
Classified.....	7,550	23,481,750	753	4,521,000	0	0
Total.....	49,550	95,150,599	1,929	10,001,412	70	1,684,300
Department of the Air Force: <sup>1</sup>						
Inside continental United States.....	426,847	598,186,000	9,655	56,807,000	751	11,793,000
Outside continental United States.....	52,946	96,436,000	6,191	31,449,000	3,287	70,136,000
Classified.....	42,203	95,249,000	2,068	36,224,000	655	17,030,000
Total.....	521,996	789,871,000	15,914	124,480,000	4,695	98,959,000
Grand total.....	712,658	1,174,055,108	25,793	153,280,212	5,236	111,145,500

	Land acquisition		Airfield pavements	
	Acres	Cost	Square yards	Cost
Department of the Army:				
Inside continental United States.....	454,321	\$28,030,620	0	0
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	0	0
Classified.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,000,000	0	0
Total.....	454,321	30,030,620	0	0
Department of the Navy:				
Inside continental United States.....	17,614.36	3,407,050	-----	-----
Outside continental United States.....	30,616.00	2,439,100	-----	-----
Classified.....	0	0	-----	-----
Total.....	48,230.36	5,846,150	-----	\$176,000,000
Department of the Air Force:				
Inside continental United States.....	37,684.17	29,481,800	-----	174,410,000
Outside continental United States.....	500.00	15,000	-----	19,115,000
Classified.....	250.00	103,000	-----	231,150,000
Total.....	38,494.17	29,599,800	-----	444,675,000
Grand total.....	541,045.53	65,476,570	-----	620,675,000

<sup>1</sup> Including 192,463 spaces for improvement only.<sup>2</sup> Location and acreage not determined.

## EXHIBIT No. 3

## Warehousing summary

	Square feet on hand or under con- struction	Square feet approved in bill	Square feet total require- ment fiscal year 1952	Square-foot shortage
Department of the Army:				
Continental United States.....	110,695,000	15,901,000	128,260,000	1,664,000
Overseas.....	26,254,000	11,628,000	37,882,000	0
Total.....	136,949,000	27,529,000	166,142,000	1,664,000
Department of the Navy:				
Continental United States.....	12,506,853	5,744,806	29,858,357	11,606,698
Overseas.....	530,835	16,000	546,835	0
Total.....	13,037,688	5,760,806	30,405,192	11,606,698
Department of the Air Force:				
Continental United States.....	32,197,400	19,073,300	65,913,900	14,643,100
Overseas.....	467,100	3,388,750	4,880,650	1,024,800
Total.....	32,664,500	22,462,050	70,794,550	15,667,900
Grand total.....	182,651,188	55,751,856	267,341,742	28,938,598

## EXHIBIT No. 4

## Hospital construction program, Department of Defense construction bill, fiscal year 1952

	Facilities		Beds	Cost
	New	Additions		
Department of the Army.....	18	-----	10,540	\$90,221,000
		1	500	300,000
Total.....	18	1	11,040	90,521,000
Department of the Navy.....	1	-----	300	3,889,000
		2	1,900	12,535,000
Total.....	1	2	2,200	16,424,000
Department of the Air Force, total.....	55	12	8,677	123,022,000

## EXHIBIT No. 5

## Wherry housing program

[Programed by services]

	Original act		Amended act		Total	
	Projects	Units	Projects	Units	Projects	Units
Army.....	38	13,878	30	5,831	68	19,710
Navy.....	5	2,735	56	19,978	61	22,713
Air Force.....	40	23,183	35	14,159	75	37,597
Total.....	83	39,796	121	39,968	204	80,020

## EXHIBIT No. 6

*Summary of public-works authorization, continental United States (H. R. 4914)  
as reported to Senate*

Alabama.....		\$64,688,630
Army.....	\$51,486,630	
Anniston Ordnance Depot.....	11,182,000	
Fort McClellan.....	23,333,250	
Redstone Arsenal.....	15,584,000	
Camp Rucker.....	1,387,380	
Navy.....		
Air Force.....	13,202,000	
Craig AFB.....	1,822,000	
Brookley AFB.....	11,380,000	
Arizona.....		23,110,200
Army.....	2,452,200	
Navajo Ordnance Depot.....	656,000	
Yuma Test Branch.....	1,796,200	
Navy.....		
Air Force.....	20,658,000	
Davis Montham AFB.....	19,139,000	
Luke AFB.....	267,000	
Williams AFB.....	1,252,000	
Arkansas.....		51,784,000
Army.....	6,104,200	
Camp Chaffee.....	1,942,900	
Midwest Chemical Center.....	640,000	
Camp Joseph T. Robinson.....	3,521,300	
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Shumaker.....	45,679,800	
Air Force.....		
California.....		467,681,490
Army.....	73,048,230	
Benicia Arsenal.....	5,045,000	
California Institute of Technology.....	1,453,030	
Camp Cooke.....	2,412,500	
Camp Irwin.....	7,532,700	
Oakland Army Base.....	1,814,500	
Fort Ord.....	29,236,400	
Presidio of San Francisco.....	70,200	
Sacramento Signal Depot.....	7,066,000	
Camp San Luis Obispo.....	601,100	
Sharpe General Depot.....	15,411,100	
Sierra Ordnance Depot.....	1,293,000	
Camp Stoneman.....	516,000	
Two Rock Ranch Station.....	491,700	
Muroc AFB.....	105,000	
Navy.....	154,167,260	
Naval Air Station, Alameda.....	9,328,400	
Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado.....	825,000	
Naval auxiliary landing strip, Crows Landing.....	1,036,500	
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro.....	9,600,000	
Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern.....	4,045,600	
Naval Shipyard, Mare Island.....	9,436,500	
Long Beach Naval Hospital.....	3,889,000	
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Miramar.....	5,901,150	
Marine Corps auxiliary landing strip, Mojave.....	1,523,500	
Post Graduate School, Monterey.....	6,615,000	
Marine Corps Training Camp, Twenty-nine Palms area.....	15,435,410	
Naval Air Station, Oakland.....	550,000	
Marine Barracks, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside.....	24,834,700	
Naval Advance Base Depot, Port Hueneme.....	4,000,000	
Naval Electronics Laboratory, Point Loma.....	233,200	
Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Point Loma.....	4,600,000	
Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu.....	4,404,100	
Naval Magazine, Fort Chicago.....	1,495,700	
Naval Hospital, San Diego.....	8,850,000	
Naval Station, San Diego.....	2,322,100	
Naval Air Station, San Diego.....	9,688,600	
Naval Training Center, San Diego.....	6,057,100	
Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, San Francisco, Barstow Annex.....	300,000	
Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco.....	8,580,000	
Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana.....	1,270,000	
Marine Corps auxiliary landing strip, Santa Maria.....	4,187,700	
Naval Station, Treasure Island.....	5,108,000	

## EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued

*Summary of public-works authorization, continental United States (H. R. 4914)  
as reported to Senate—Continued*

<b>California—Continued</b>		
Air Force.....		\$268,344,310
Camp Beale.....	39,314,000	
Castle AFB.....	9,979,000	
George AFB.....	4,099,000	
Hamilton AFB.....	3,429,000	
Hammer Field.....	22,303,000	
March AFB.....	15,390,000	
Oxnard AFB.....	3,987,000	
Travis AFB.....	17,561,000	
Camp Shoemaker.....	58,422,000	
Mather AFB.....	4,024,000	
Maywood Depot.....	107,000	
McClelland AFB.....	23,835,000	
Norton AFB.....	6,575,000	
Edwards AFB.....	31,441,000	
<b>Colorado.....</b>		\$33,955,700
Army.....		6,135,700
Camp Carson.....	561,700	
Fitzsimons Army Hospital.....	474,000	
Pueblo Ordnance Depot.....	4,500,000	
Rocky Mountain Arsenal.....	600,000	
Navy.....		
Air Force.....		27,820,000
Ent AFB.....	2,300,000	
Lowry AFB.....	25,520,000	
<b>Delaware.....</b>		28,665,450
Army: Bethany Beach.....		805,450
Navy.....		
Air Force.....		27,860,000
Dover AFB.....	26,299,000	
Newcastle County Airport.....	1,631,000	
<b>Florida.....</b>		138,531,450
Army: Camp Blanding.....		5,722,700
Navy.....		42,580,750
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Bronson Field.....	5,500	
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Cecil Field.....	9,929,600	
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Corry Field.....	5,500	
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.....	9,876,000	
Fleet Sonar School, Key West.....	2,788,500	
Naval Air Station, Key West.....	3,867,400	
Naval Station, Key West.....	2,347,250	
Naval Air Station, Miami.....	1,012,000	
Naval Air Station, Pensacola.....	5,119,500	
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Sanford.....	4,015,000	
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field.....	1,447,500	
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field.....	2,167,000	
Air Force.....		90,228,000
McDill AFB.....	9,914,000	
Morrison Field.....	8,320,000	
Orlando AFB.....	699,000	
Pine Castle AFB.....	24,759,000	
Tyndall AFB.....	928,000	
Lynn Haven AFB.....	59,000	
Eglin AFB.....	45,549,000	
<b>Georgia.....</b>		117,896,340
Army.....		39,568,140
Atlanta General Depot.....	1,260,000	
Augusta Arsenal.....	50,000	
Fort Benning.....	28,763,040	
Camp Gordon.....	5,782,600	
Camp Stewart.....	3,712,500	
Navy.....		14,877,200
Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Albany.....	5,187,200	
Naval Air Facility, Glynnco.....	9,690,000	
Air Force.....		63,451,000
Hunter AFB.....	24,451,000	
Lawson AFB.....	9,058,000	
Turner AFB.....	7,308,000	
Moody AFB.....	1,951,000	
Robins AFB.....	20,683,000	



## EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued

*Summary of public-works authorization, continental United States (H. R. 4914)  
as reported to Senate—Continued*

Idaho.....		\$21,109,000
Army.....		
Navy.....		
Air Force: Mount Home AFB.....	\$21,109,000	
Illinois.....		52,363,000
Army.....	6,867,900	
Decatur Signal Depot.....	3,424,000	
Granite City Engineer Depot.....	1,309,000	
Headquarters, Fifth Army.....	300,000	
Rock Island Arsenal.....	404,900	
Savanna Ordnance Depot.....	1,430,000	
Navy.....	17,773,100	
Naval Hospital, Great Lakes.....	3,685,000	
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.....	6,295,000	
Electronics Supply Office, Great Lakes.....	4,053,100	
Naval Supply Depot, Great Lakes.....	3,740,000	
Air Force.....	27,722,000	
O'Hare International Airport.....	1,892,000	
Chanute, AFB.....	11,759,000	
Scott, AFB.....	14,071,000	
Indiana.....		9,851,800
Army.....	4,851,800	
Camp Atterbury.....	885,000	
Casad Engineer Depot.....	2,268,000	
Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot.....	942,000	
Terre Haute Ordnance Depot.....	756,800	
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane.....	5,000,000	
Air Force.....		
Kansas.....		89,501,700
Army: Fort Riley.....	7,298,700	
Navy.....		
Air Force.....	82,203,000	
Forbes AFB.....	20,341,000	
Smokey Hill AFB.....	24,365,000	
Wichita Municipal Airport.....	37,145,000	
Topeka Depot.....	352,000	
Kentucky.....		82,955,850
Army.....	79,929,850	
Blue Grass Ordnance Depot.....	5,427,100	
Camp Breckinridge.....	379,650	
Fort Campbell.....	31,914,000	
Fort Knox.....	37,614,100	
Lexington Signal Depot.....	4,595,000	
Navy.....		
Air Force: Campbell AFB.....	3,026,000	
Louisiana.....		40,196,000
Army: Baton Rouge Engineer Depot.....	2,500,000	
Navy.....		
Air Force.....	37,696,000	
Alexandria Municipal Airport.....	6,548,000	
Barksdale AFB.....	18,331,000	
Lake Charles Airport.....	12,817,000	
Maine.....		37,971,300
Army.....		
Navy.....	17,283,300	
Naval Air Station, Brunswick.....	9,710,000	
Casco Bay Fuel Facility, Portland.....	1,666,000	
Navy Bulk Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, area.....	3,520,000	
Naval Auxiliary Landing Strip, Sanford.....	2,237,300	
Naval Communications Station, Winter Harbor.....	150,000	
Air Force.....	20,688,000	
Limestone AFB.....	19,181,000	
Presque Isle AFB.....	1,507,000	
Maryland.....		143,609,065
Army.....	54,290,265	
Aberdeen Proving Ground.....	9,547,000	
Army Chemical Center.....	4,270,915	
Camp Detrick.....	29,603,750	
Eastern Chemical Depot.....	79,500	
Fort Holabird.....	1,401,600	
Fort George G. Meade.....	9,387,500	

## EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued

Summary of public-works authorization, continental United States (H. R. 4914)  
as reported to Senate—Continued

Maryland—Continued		
Navy		\$22,853,800
Naval Academy, Annapolis	3,449,200	
Naval Air Facility, Annapolis	141,900	
Naval Communications Station, Annapolis	943,500	
Naval Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis	2,689,500	
Naval Medical Center, Bethesda	1,650,000	
David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock	2,480,500	
Naval Communications Station, Cheltenham	1,669,300	
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River	4,435,500	
Naval Auxiliary Landing Strip, Webster Field	4,350,000	
Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak	714,400	
Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head	330,000	
Air Force	66,465,000	
Andrews AFB	17,541,000	
Friendship International Airport	43,478,000	
Research and Development Command	5,446,000	
Massachusetts		\$51,653,600
Army	6,544,500	
Boston Staging Area	4,181,000	
Fort Devens	520,200	
Camp Edwards	591,500	
Springfield Armory	310,000	
Camp Wellfleet	941,800	
Navy	8,351,100	
Naval Shipyard, Boston	2,310,000	
Naval Shipyard, Boston (fuel facility)	2,766,500	
Naval Air Station, South Weymouth	2,482,600	
Woods Hole, Oceanographic Research Laboratory	792,000	
Air Force	36,758,000	
Hanscom Airport	3,770,000	
Otis AFB	3,591,000	
Westover AFB	11,427,000	
Bedford Research Center	17,970,000	
Michigan		21,163,300
Army	6,375,300	
Fort Custer	3,082,000	
Detroit Arsenal	3,009,000	
Camp Lucas	284,300	
Navy: Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile	3,796,000	
Air Force	10,992,000	
Kinross Airfield	6,166,000	
Oscoda AFB	1,633,000	
Selfridge AFB	3,193,000	
Minnesota		6,421,000
Army		
Navy: Naval Air Station, Minneapolis	275,000	
Air Force	6,146,000	
Duluth Municipal Airport	2,177,000	
Wold-Chamberlain Field	3,969,000	
Mississippi		59,634,650
Army	12,755,650	
Camp McCain	5,400,200	
Camp Shelby	7,355,450	
Navy: Naval Advance Base Depot, Gulfport	3,000,000	
Air Force: Keesler AFB	43,879,000	
Missouri		66,157,400
Army	24,676,400	
AG Records Center, St. Louis	22,700,000	
Fort Leonard Wood	1,976,400	
Navy		
Air Force	41,481,000	
Grandview Airport	19,019,000	
Sedalia AFB	22,462,000	
Montana		10,151,000
Army		
Navy		
Air Force: Great Falls AFB	10,151,000	

## EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued

*Summary of public-works authorization, continental United States (H. R. 4914)  
as reported to Senate—Continued*

Nebraska.....		\$69,864,500
Army.....	\$1,069,100	
Sioux Ordnance Depot.....	809,100	
Army Map Service, Omaha.....	260,000	
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings.....	20,281,400	
Air Force.....	48,514,000	
Lincoln Municipal Airport.....	29,451,000	
Offutt AFB.....	19,063,000	
Nevada.....		13,255,500
Army.....		
Navy.....	9,276,500	
Naval auxiliary landing strip, Fallon.....	3,802,200	
Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne.....	5,474,300	
Air Force.....	3,979,000	
Stead Field.....	2,109,000	
Nellis AFB.....	1,870,000	
New Hampshire.....		50,966,500
Army.....		
Navy: Naval shipyard, Portsmouth.....	4,185,500	
Air Force.....	46,781,000	
Portsmouth Municipal Airport.....	46,558,000	
Mount Washington.....	223,000	
New Jersey.....		115,105,650
Army.....	75,430,650	
Belle Meade General Depot.....	16,800,000	
Fort Dix.....	29,951,630	
Camp Kilmer.....	6,261,520	
Fort Monmouth.....	18,162,500	
Picatinny Arsenal.....	925,000	
Raritan Arsenal.....	3,329,000	
Navy.....	16,902,000	
Naval Air Station, Atlantic City.....	2,591,000	
Naval Air Station, Lakehurst.....	4,911,000	
Naval Aeronautical Turbine Laboratory, Trenton.....	8,400,000	
Air Force: McGuire AFB.....	23,773,000	
New Mexico.....		42,660,500
Army.....	10,192,500	
White Sands Proving Ground.....	6,893,500	
Wingate Ordnance Depot.....	3,299,000	
Navy.....		
Air Force.....	32,468,000	
Walker AFB.....	13,111,000	
Clovis AFB.....	4,670,000	
Holloman AFB.....	6,147,000	
Kirtland AFB.....	8,540,000	
New York.....		51,427,800
Army.....	18,070,000	
Fort Jay.....	867,000	
Pine Camp.....	693,500	
Schenectady General Depot.....	11,422,400	
Seneca Ordnance Depot.....	619,600	
Signal Corps Photographic Center.....	1,034,000	
United States Military Academy.....	3,158,000	
Watervliet Arsenal.....	275,500	
Navy.....	8,445,800	
Navy Shipyard, Brooklyn.....	5,695,800	
Naval Air Station, Niagara Falls.....	2,750,000	
Air Force.....	24,912,000	
Mitchel AFB.....	1,191,000	
Niagara Falls Airport.....	2,451,000	
Suffolk County Airport.....	1,982,000	
Sampson AFB.....	9,095,000	
Griffis AFB.....	8,693,000	
Cornell University.....	1,500,000	

## EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued

*Summary of public-works authorization, continental United States (H. R. 4914)  
as reported to Senate—Continued*

<b>North Carolina</b> .....		<b>\$143,510,760</b>
Army.....	\$62,048,560	
Fort Bragg.....	39,843,560	
Wilmington Ammunition Loading Point.....	22,805,000	
Navy.....	37,159,200	
Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune.....	10,592,200	
Marine Corps Air Facility, Camp Lejeune.....	6,291,000	
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.....	15,058,000	
Naval Air Station, Weeksville.....	1,320,000	
Marine Corps auxiliary landing strip.....	3,898,000	
Air Force.....	43,703,000	
Pope AFB.....	20,335,000	
Seymour Johnson AFB.....	23,368,000	
<b>Ohio</b> .....		<b>100,789,333</b>
Army.....	14,810,333	
Columbus General Depot.....	600,000	
Erie Ordnance Depot.....	3,015,800	
Marion Engineer Depot.....	2,456,000	
Ravenna Arsenal.....	425,000	
Reesford Ordnance Depot.....	8,313,533	
Navy.....		
Air Force.....	85,979,000	
Lockbourne AFB.....	18,094,000	
Youngstown Municipal Airport.....	6,206,000	
Dayton Depot.....	13,006,000	
Shelby Depot.....	13,237,000	
Wright-Patterson AFB.....	35,436,000	
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....		<b>93,472,830</b>
Army.....	28,006,430	
Camp Gruber.....	8,858,700	
Fort Sill.....	19,147,730	
Navy: Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlester.....	24,886,400	
Air Force.....	40,580,000	
Altus Municipal Airport.....	17,842,000	
Ardmore Airfield.....	14,188,000	
Vance AFB.....	348,000	
Tinker AFB.....	8,202,000	
<b>Oregon</b> .....		<b>13,485,300</b>
Army.....	11,692,300	
Umatilla Ordnance Depot.....	407,000	
Camp White.....	11,285,300	
Navy.....		
Air Force: Portland Municipal Airport.....	1,793,000	
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....		<b>124,026,200</b>
Army.....	28,956,700	
Frankford Arsenal.....	3,233,700	
Indiantown Gap Military Reservation.....	2,152,900	
Letterkenny Ordnance Depot.....	11,007,300	
Marietta Transportation Corps Depot.....	3,010,200	
New Cumberland General Depot.....	1,680,000	
Tobyhanna Signal Depot.....	3,872,600	
Philadelphia Signal Corps Proc & Distr Agency.....	4,000,000	
Navy.....	18,420,500	
Naval Inspector of Materials, Murhall.....	137,500	
Naval Boiler Test Laboratory, Philadelphia.....	3,981,500	
Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia.....	6,313,200	
General Service Supply Office, Philadelphia.....	2,054,600	
Naval Air Material Center, Philadelphia.....	598,700	
Naval Air Station, Willow Grove.....	5,335,000	
Air Force.....	76,649,000	
Greater Pittsburgh Airport.....	2,556,000	
Olmstead AFB.....	74,093,000	



## EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued

*Summary of public-works authorization, continental United States (H. R. 4914)  
as reported to Senate—Continued*

Rhode Island.....		\$17,113,900
Army.....		
Navy.....	\$17,113,900	
Naval Advance Base Depot, Davisville.....	4,726,700	
Naval Supply Depot, Newport (Melville).....	3,399,000	
Naval Training Station, Newport.....	412,500	
Naval War College, Newport.....	400,000	
Naval Hospital, Newport.....	789,200	
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point.....	7,386,500	
Air Force.....		
South Carolina.....		65,901,580
Army: Fort Jackson.....	1,446,480	
Navy.....	2,058,100	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston.....	913,000	
Marine Corps auxiliary landing strip, Beaufort (Aux for MCAS, Cherry Point).....	407,000	
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.....	738,100	
Air Force.....	62,397,000	
Charleston Airfield.....	28,444,000	
Greenville AFB.....	15,031,000	
Shaw AFB.....	18,922,000	
South Dakota.....		17,957,300
Army: Black Hills Ordnance Depot.....	425,300	
Navy.....		
Air Force: Rapid City AFB.....	17,532,000	
Tennessee.....		31,396,000
Army.....	11,821,000	
Memphis General Depot.....	11,705,000	
Milan Arsenal.....	116,000	
Navy: Naval Air Technical Training Center.....	1,500,000	
Air Force.....	18,075,000	
McGhee Tyson Airport.....	2,797,000	
Sewart AFB.....	15,194,000	
Mallory Depot.....	84,000	
Texas.....		355,266,330
Army.....	63,712,530	
Fort Bliss.....	21,709,830	
Camp Bowie.....	8,382,300	
Brooke Army Medical Center.....	602,000	
Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot.....	4,740,000	
Fort Hood.....	11,220,900	
Fort Sam Houston.....	1,032,000	
Red River Arsenal.....	10,193,900	
Camp Swift.....	5,831,600	
Navy.....	8,190,000	
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field.....	2,830,000	
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville.....	5,360,000	
Air Force.....	283,363,800	
Bergstrom AFB.....	16,465,000	
Biggs AFB.....	7,883,000	
Camp Walters.....	14,807,000	
Carswell AFB.....	22,297,000	
Gray AFB.....	2,463,000	
Hensley Naval Air Station.....	3,022,000	
Amarillo Airfield.....	13,814,000	
Big Springs Municipal Airport.....	3,133,000	
Bryan AFB.....	5,341,000	
Connally AFB.....	12,778,000	
Ellington AFB.....	706,000	
Foster Field.....	11,082,800	
Goodfellow AFB.....	1,583,000	
Larlingen AFB.....	15,462,000	
Lackland AFB.....	63,753,000	
Laredo Municipal Airport.....	8,577,000	
Laughlin Field.....	13,701,000	
Perrin AFB.....	2,187,000	
Randolph AFB.....	6,450,000	
Reese AFB.....	967,000	
San Marcos AFB.....	157,000	
Sheppard AFB.....	21,291,000	
Kelly AFB.....	35,444,000	

## EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued

Summary of public-works authorization, continental United States (H. R. 4914)  
as reported to Senate—Continued

Utah.....		\$20,982,000
Army.....	\$18,047,000	
Deseret Chemical Depot.....	1,585,400	
Tooele Ordnance Depot.....	4,232,600	
Utah General Depot.....	12,229,000	
Navy.....		
Air Force: Hill AFB.....	2,935,000	
Vermont.....		1,069,000
Army.....		
Navy.....		
Air Force: Burlington Airport.....	1,069,000	
Virginia.....		186,588,650
Army.....	69,101,600	
A. P. Hill Military Reservation.....	411,000	
Fort Belvoir.....	16,761,200	
Fort Eustis.....	34,559,500	
Fort Lee.....	2,955,700	
Camp Pickett.....	1,083,500	
Richmond Quartermaster Depot.....	3,500,000	
Fort Story.....	2,344,900	
Vint Hill Farms.....	155,000	
Hampton Roads staging area.....	7,470,800	
Navy.....	98,205,050	
Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters Marine Corps, Henderson Hall, Arlington.....	1,100	
Naval Air Station, Chincoteague.....	5,785,000	
Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren.....	2,327,100	
Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Dam Neck.....	220,000	
Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek.....	35,102,850	
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk (Portsmouth).....	8,033,300	
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk.....	12,764,400	
Naval Hospital, Norfolk area.....	2,500,000	
Naval Air Station, Norfolk.....	9,955,200	
Public Works Center, Norfolk.....	1,674,800	
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Oceana.....	12,810,000	
Naval Hospital, Portsmouth.....	385,000	
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico.....	6,646,300	
Air Force: Langley AFB.....	19,282,000	
Washington.....		106,111,700
Army.....	54,013,400	
Auburn General Depot.....	6,720,000	
Hanford.....	4,017,000	
Fort Lewis.....	36,916,200	
Madigan Army Hospital.....	1,875,000	
Mount Rainier.....	4,485,200	
Navy.....	16,100,300	
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton.....	1,204,500	
Naval Ordnance Depot, Puget Sound, Keyport.....	2,634,200	
Naval Receiving Station, Seattle.....	528,400	
Thirteenth Naval District, Seattle.....	262,900	
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island.....	11,470,300	
Air Force.....	35,998,000	
Fairchild AFB.....	23,023,000	
Geiger Field.....	896,000	
Larson AFB.....	1,760,000	
McChord AFB.....	8,797,000	
Paine Field.....	1,522,000	
Washington, D. C.....		6,426,800
Army: Army Medical Center.....	890,800	
Navy.....	5,536,000	
Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia.....	4,075,200	
Naval Communications Station, Washington.....	605,000	
Naval Gun Factory, Washington.....	855,800	
Air Force.....		
Wisconsin.....		5,737,100
Army: Camp McCoy.....	1,702,100	
Navy.....		
Air Force: Truax AFB.....	4,035,000	
Wyoming.....		7,042,000
Army.....		
Navy.....		
Air Force: Francis E. Warren AFB.....	7,042,000	